STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLANS REQUIRE:

"Only Rain in The Drain"

No Oils or Chemicals

No Automobile Wastes

No Construction Wastes

No Septic Wastes

No Sediment

….ONLY RAIN IN THE DRAIN

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

You can help protect the waters of the United States by taking a few simple steps.

- Clean up any spills
- Keep hazardous materials covered
- Repair any leaks
- Keep erosion to a minimum
- Report any problems to your supervisor

DID YOU KNOW?

- Storm water discharges are often the #1 source of ocean, bay, lake, and river pollution in the U.S.
- Some estimates show storm water contributing as much as 80 percent of the total water pollution in the U.S.
- One quart of oil can contaminate 250,000 gallons of water.
- One pint of motor oil can produce an oil slick one acre in size.
- According to the U.S. EPA, forty percent of all U.S. waters are not fishable or swimmable

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STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION

JUST PASSING THROUGH?

Stormwater Training For Solid Waste Facilities

NEW HAMPSHIRE DEPARTMENT OF Environmental Services

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLANS

BACKGROUND

Fresh, clean water is a precious thing. The United States Environmental Protection Agency, under the requirements of the Clean Water Act has developed the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) to help keep the waters of the United States clean.

The original NPDES permits addressed point sources of pollution. These were the pipes and discharges from industrial sites that ran directly into lakes, rivers, and the sea. This first program was very successful in helping to clean up the water.

After 1972, EPA studies showed that a major contribution to surface water pollution was from Non-point sources such as storm water runoff from urban, rural, commercial and industrial areas. Dirt and dust were flowing away from construction sites and muddying the water. Do-it-yourselfers were putting used oil in the storm drains. Fertilizers and pesticides used on lawns, salt used on roads, and other hazardous materials were flowing away from sites into the surface waters.

YOUR FACILITY

Your Solid Waste Facility was required to develop a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and apply for a permit by March 10, 2003. As part of the Plan, training of all employees is required each year.

COMMON SOURCES OF POLLUTION ON YOUR SITE

- Spilled materials or waste
- Outdoor welding, cutting, grinding, sanding
- Outside storage of parts/equipment contaminated with oil, grease or other material
- Uncovered scrap metal bins at sites that generate scrap metal contaminated with oil, grease or other material
- Damaged or cracked containment berms/walls
- Waste water from the washing of vehicles and equipment
- Open trash dumpsters
- Storage of drums/containers outside containment areas that could leak or may have spilled material on top of the drum/container

WHAT CAN YOU DO

Control Spills: Spills must be immediately and thoroughly cleaned up. It is important to ensure that adequate spill control equipment is available at industrial sites. Spill response procedures should be in accordance with plans developed for your facility.

Properly Handle and Store All Materials and Wastes: Use caution when handling materials and wastes to minimize the chance of spillage. It is also essential that all materials and wastes are stored properly and that exposure to storm water is limited.

Wash Vehicles and Equipment in Designated Areas: All vehicles and equipment must be washed in a designated areas such as a car washes. These areas contain the waste water and prevent contact with storm water.

Regularly Inspect Containment Structures: Containment structures, such as spill pallets and secondary containment around tanks, should be inspected regularly to ensure that they are in good condition and emptied after spills or storm events. If these structures are not inspected and emptied when necessary, they may leak or overflow, discharging pollutants into the storm drain system.

Cover Trash and Recycling Bins: All trash and recycling bins should be covered to prevent contact with storm water runoff. Trash and recyclable materials, such as scrap metal, may be contaminated with oil, grease, debris, or other potential pollutants. Storm water may become contaminated, if runoff is allowed to flow freely through the bins.

Regularly Inspect Storm Catch Basins and Storm Water Conveyance Systems: It is important to inspect storm drain conveyance systems, including catch basins, to ensure they are free of debris. Over time, catch basins and other conveyance structures can fill with sediment or other debris and clog. If these structures do not drain properly, storm water may back up and result in flooding. If problems are observed, personnel must notify their supervisor or environmental manager.